

MAGI # 0438252604

Form
(Jan 78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Washington, D.C. 20240



HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION
APPLICATION — PART 1
(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (P.L. 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. NAME OF PROPERTY:

Address of property Street 333-335 South Fremont Street
City Baltimore County _____ State Maryland Zip Code 21201
Name of historic district in which property is located Ridgely's Delight Historic District; National Register of Historic Places, June 6, 1980; Baltimore City Historic District, October 19, 1979

2. DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

(see instructions for map and photograph requirements—use reverse side if necessary) 333-335 South Fremont Street are two three story four bay wide brick structures with sloped roofs, which will be consolidated into one structure with rear courtyards that open to a three story four bay wide brick structure which fronts on Penn Street. The three buildings were all connected into one large warehouse at some time in the 20th century. The rehabilitation plans will retain

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(use reverse side if necessary) 333-335 South Fremont Street are historically and architecturally significant to the Ridgely's Delight Historic District because the structures are integral to the streetscape and the physical appearance of the community and concurrent with the development of the neighborhood. The buildings were constructed in the late 19th century, probably for John Roesser of Henry Roesser & Son, Furniture Manufacturers.
Date of construction (if known) ca. 1875 ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known) mid 20th century

4. NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name Ridgely's Delight Associates, c/o William Struever, Struever Brothers and Eccles
Street 519 North Charles Street
City Baltimore State Maryland Zip Code 21202
Telephone Number (during day) Area Code 301-332-1352

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I am owner of the property described above.

Signature [Signature] Date _____
Form prepared by Barbara A. Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc., 14 Light Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202, (301) 837-3691

For office use only

The structure described above is included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the character of the district.

The structure ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60.1).

The structure is located in a district which ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60.1) and ☐ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character of said district.

Signature [Signature]
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 1-14-82

This property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67.1) and is subject to declassification under section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

☐ is hereby certified a historic structure.
☐ does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet.

Signature _____ Date _____

2.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

the connection between 333-335 and remove the additions between the Fremont Street buildings and the Penn Street building. The cleared space will become the courtyard. Windows can be reinstalled on the rear elevations of the buildings. 333 S. Fremont is a three story, four bay wide brick structure with a sloped roof, a simple brick cornice and a wood storefront that has been modified in recent years. The storefront comprises a wood cornice of brackets and dentils, a wood base, wood framing around the window openings, and wood infill panels above the windows below the cornice. The second and third floor window openings are rectangular with splayed brick lintels and wood sills. The brick facade is laid in stretcher bond.

335 South Fremont Street is a three story, four bay wide brick structure with a sloped roof and a simple brick cornice. The brick facade is stretcher bond. The first floor comprises a door and a window with a stone sill; each has a segmental arched splayed lintel comprised three rowlock courses of brick. The ground floor also has a large opening with a steel lintel and a single rowlock brick course above. The second and third floor windows openings are rectangular with segmental brick arch lintels comprised of three rowlock brick courses on the second floor and two rowlock courses on the third floor.

The Penn Street building is a three story four double bay wide brick structure with a slope roof and a simple brick cornice. The brick facade is laid in common bond. The first floor comprises two rectangular window openings with wood window sills and segmental arch lintels of three rowlock courses of brick. There is also a large opening with a large sliding door, which is not original to the building. The second and third floor window openings are identical to those on the first floor.

3.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Ridgely's Delight Historic District is a small wedge-shaped area located southwest of Baltimore's Central Business District. This neighborhood is all that remains of a much larger area that developed from the late 18th century through the early 20th century. The majority of the buildings in the neighborhood were built in the 1840's and 50's as a result of the establishment of the University of Maryland Hospital in 1812 and the growth of heavy industries including the B & O Railroads yards, the Winans Locomotive and Car Works, and the Haywards, Bartlett and Company, manufacturers of iron for the railroads and buildings. Smaller industries developed within the neighborhood including a box factory, an iron foundry, a paint and oil factory, a furniture manufacturer, and a silver beating manufactory.

The neighborhood developed to house the workers at the adjacent factories and the professionals at the University Medical Facilities. The architecture of the historic district reflects this social and economic mix of people. The residential structures range in style from the late Federal houses which were two or two and a half story rowhouses to the more substantial Italianate structures which were three stories and had heavy cornices and elongated window proportions. The district contains many storefront buildings, several of which were late 19th century additions to early 19th century houses; several mid-to-late-19th century industrial buildings; and earlier 19th century houses which are set back from the street. The historic district retains its 19th century character because of the low scale of both the residential and commercial buildings and the intimate vistas created by the many streets and alleys which are at angles to each other, therefore closing off expansive views. The residential and commercial buildings exist in harmony because the industrial structures repeat the fenestration patterns and the use of brick as a building material, which are similar to the residential structures.

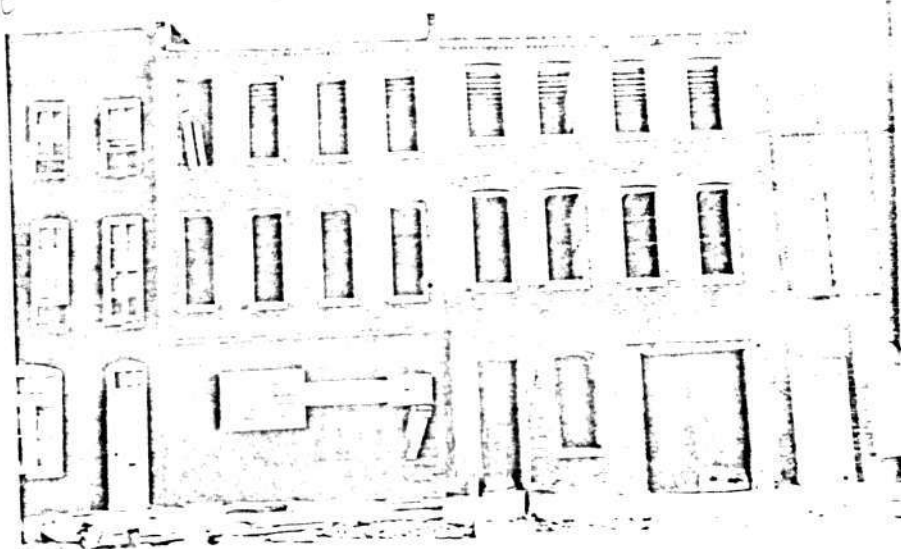
Ridgely's Delight began to decline around the 1940's, climaxing in the 1960's with a large percentage of abandonment of the housing stock. The highway programs of the 1950's and 60's were partially responsible for this decline. The resurgence of the neighborhood began in the 1970's by private investors, who were followed by the City's Urban Renewal Program and Homesteading Project for the area. From the outset, the new residents to the neighborhood were concerned about retaining the indigenous population. This priority of the Urban Renewal Program has resulted in an economically and socially mixed community.

One of the projects which helped focus attention on the redevelopment of the neighborhood was the broad based effort to restore the Babe Ruth House, which is now an historic house museum and a Baltimore City Landmark. The 19th century charm of Ridgely's Delight is a striking contrast to the new Inner Harbor Developments a short distance away.

Henry Roesser was a Baltimore cabinet maker who established the furniture business which was typical of many family owned companies that operated in the Ridgely's Delight area in the latter part of the 19th century. Roesser eventually acquired numerous properties along Fremont Street.

The rehabilitation plans respect the original late 19th century character of the buildings and include the repair and restoration of the original architectural details. These are the structures for housing which is compatible with the rejuvenation of the Ridgely's Delight neighborhood.

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TRADE WEST ELEVATION

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225 223

3100 3101

3102 3103



WEST ELEVATION

B-3825
333-335 S. Fremont Avenue
Block 0685B Lot 017
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad.

